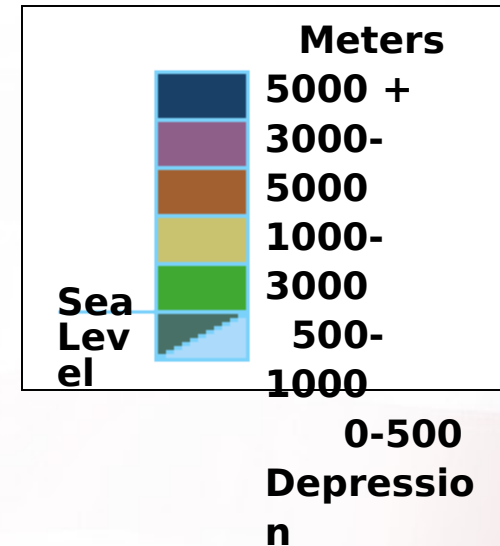


Niger



Niger: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate



Desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south.

Terrain: predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north

lowest point: Niger River 200 m

highest point: Mont Bagzane 2,022 m

Niger: Environmental Issues

- Air
 - Low risk
 - Some pollution near specific industrial and urban areas.
- Soil
 - Low risk
 - Localized to specific areas surrounding industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
 - Significant exposure unlikely in the absence of wind-blown dust, active digging, or migration of contaminants from soil into ground water.

Niger: Environmental Issues

- Food

- Food may be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.

- Water

- Raw sewage
- Nitrates

Niger: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage
 - Runoff containing fecal pathogens.

The background of the slide is a faded American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The title is enclosed in a red rectangular border.

Niger: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Malaria
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B
 - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis

Niger: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Dengue fever, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, West Nile fever and Yellow fever.
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
 - Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
 - Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis, Schistosomiasis
 - Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies

Nigeria

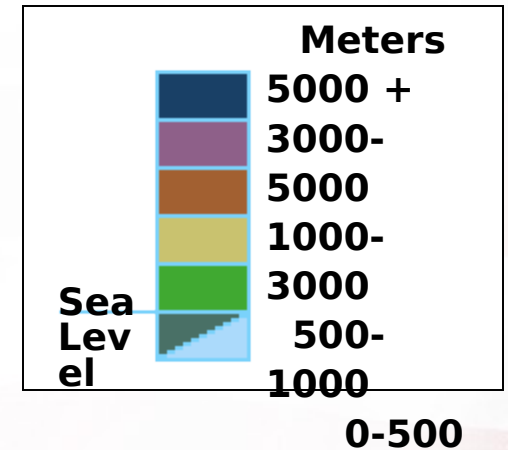


- Most populated country in Africa
- Rebuilding petroleum based economy
- Longstanding ethnic and religious tensions.

Nigeria: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Climate varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north.



Terrain: Southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north.

Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

Highest point: Chappal Waddi 2,419 m

Nigeria: Environmental Issues

- Air

- Low risk
- On-site disposal of gas by burning may lead to localized air contamination around oil and gas industry.
- Some pollution near specific industrial and urban areas.

- Soil

- Low risk but should be avoided when possible.
- Sabotage of petroleum pipelines has led to some soil pollution in Nigeria
- Soil contamination near industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
- Significant exposure unlikely in the absence of wind, active digging, or leakage into ground water.

Nigeria: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Microbial and chemical contamination of local agricultural products.
 - Food may also be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.
- Water
 - Raw sewage primary water contaminant.
 - In southern Nigeria, dumping of untreated industrial wastes (heavy metals, petroleum, fertilizer.
 - Petroleum spills.

Nigeria: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage
 - Runoff containing fecal pathogens,
 - Air contamination from flaring of natural gas.

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The stars are white on a blue field, and the stripes are red and white.

Nigeria: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, Protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Malaria
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B.
 - Soil Contact Diseases: Lassa Fever
 - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis

Nigeria: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Dengue fever, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Gambiense trypanosomiasis (African), Murine typhus (flea-borne), West Nile fever and Yellow fever
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
 - Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis, Schistosomiasis
 - Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
 - Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies